approved by the entire Grant Republican party, yet the press of this party and the speeches of its craters are fleeded with these utterances and with bescening appeals to their Democratic

yet the press of this party and the speeches of its orators are flooded with these atterances and with beseeching appeals to their Democratic friends not to vote for Mr. Greeley on account of these interances—utterances, remember, which those same Republicans ever have infirmed, and now affirm, to have been at the time true and proper. What have been at the time true and proper. What have we here but a fundamentally subver ive and even satante principle of morals? The real tanguage of the press crators and rank and file of this party to their Democratic friends is this: "Mr. Greeley in 'Old Lang Syne' did set forth not a few terse utterances in respect to you—utterances which we regard and you ought to receive as true, wholesome and proper. For time reason we affirm that you should make this individual, whom we affirm to have been a truthful man, your eternal enemy, and this is what we advise and urgo you to do." In other words, our morality is this: that every man should be regarded and treated as an enemy who tells us the truth, or what we admit that he regards as true. This is the maked moral principle which this party has received for itself, and is urging upon the nation.

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS IN THE CONTEST.

How as Christian men should we regard such prin

tiple ! We cannot approve and sanction it without

metioning the hatred of the words of Christ: "Me it

endeavor is to brutalize the spirit and

hates because I testify of it that the seeds thereof are

evil." "He that hatch reproof," we read, "is brutish." How as Christians should we regard a party whose

morals of this nation ! We must reprobat the

morals of this party, or become morally brutish ourselves. One of the most healthful signs of the times, one of the sure indications that our national morality has not become brutalized is the fact that this

morality has not become brutalized is the fact that this brutish morality irred upon them is so universally repudiated as really satmice in its character by the Democratic party. Mr. Minhan concludes by calling attention to the extreme moderation of such of the religious press as esponses the cause of national hate and rancor, and comments with severity on the course adopted by nominal Christians toward Mr. Sumner and himself because they choose from the instinct of duty to support the cause of reconciliation and reform.

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE GRANT PARTY CLAIM 2,500 MAJORITY IN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13 .- The Grant State

Committee has finished its canvass of this State, and the

figures give them 2,500 majority for Browne against Hendricks, in October, allowing for 1,500 Liberal Repub-

licans in the State. This calculation is not accurate, as

six counties can be named having that number of Liberal Republicans, and the lowest estimate of the number

A HIGH-TONED GRANT ORATOR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Greenfield, Sept. 13.—Gen. James B. Hall of Maine has arrived in this State and came here to-day as a substitute to make a speech in the interest of Grant.

There was a fair gathering and a procession nearly, but not quite, as extensive as the Liberal demonstration held

here last month. The General spoke for two hours.

One of his statements was that Horace Greeley was an

infamous old scoundrel; another was that Carl Schurz

His abusive allusions to Schurz have enraged the few

Germans here, and his unnecessary abuse of Mr. Greeley

drove away from the meeting many respectable people

GRANT TACTICS IN ILLINOIS.

FAILURE TO FIND WHO SENT THE LEDLIE LET-

TERS BY TELEGRAPH.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

at Springfield to-day, Judge John A. McClernand compelled Mr. Ketchner, manager of the telegraph office,

to answer the question: Who sent to The Chicago Tribune the dispatch containing an epitome of letters addressed

to Joseph Ledlie! Mr. Ketchner was unable to say who

actually sent the telegram, but gave an opinion as to

the handwriting. The name was not made known. It is

understood that the Grand Jury failed to fix the theft

upon any one, and that the proceedings shall cease or

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A new semi-weekly, The Telegram, has been

started at Leesburg, Va., in the interest of the Liberal

A "Delegate" writes that the Woman Suf-

frage resolution in the platform of Massachusetts Libe-rais was "thrown out by an overwhelming majority," instead of being adopted, as reported.

Brown meeting was circulated in Baldwinsville, N. Y.

On the 2d inst. a call for a Greeley and

On Thursday evening the citizens of Phila-

deiphia who see the necessity of municipal reform met in Concert Hall, and listened to speeches by the Hon.

ding such action.

Col. John W. Forney has written a letter

from Omaha to The Philadelphia Press, in which be

from Omaha to The Philadelphia Press, in which also mentions as two convictions which give him especial comfort—the reflection of Grant and the overthrow of the Cameron Ring. He denies that the defeat of Hartranft will endanger Grant's chances in November, and says the "sympathies of the Republican party of the Pacific coast and of the whole West are with the independent Republicans of our State in their war against a power that has done so much to degrade us."

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier publishes a

correspondence between the Typographical Society of the city and Mr. Greeley. By a unanimous vote of the

Society a resolution was passed electing Mr. Greeley to an honorary membership, and pledging each member to

a hearty sup port of the Liberal ticket. This action was

embodied in the letter to which Mr. Greeley responded

as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the generous opinion of me embodied in your letter of the 5th uit, and for the eloquent language in which it is expressed. Trusting that I may be of some service in restoring a better understanding between our people, North and South, and that you may reloice in the reestablishment of a perfect Union between them, I remain yours.

HORACE GREELEY.

The preposterous charges of land swindling

operations which The Cincinnati Gazette made against

Senator Schurz have called forth an indignant defense

of the Senator from the Volksblatt of that city. It pro-

tests that every American citizen has a right to his own

political views without having his good name drawn

political views without having his good name drawn through the mire, and says if Senator Schurz were guilty of the alleged robbery it would have been known long ago. It thinks had the Senator supported Grant the charge would never have been made, but is simply an endeavor to neutralize the power of an influential politican; "besides," it ados, "it is very singular that, thus far, not one of those said to have been swindled has complained of any grievance." This defense has additional force from the fact that its writer, Fred. Hassaurek, who is one of the most eloquent German orators and accomplished journalists in the West, has been regarded by some as the rival of Senator Schurz.

The Hon, John P, Hale of New-Hampshire.

The Hon. John P. Hale of New-Hampshire

has written a letter giving at length his reasons for not

supporting Mr. Greeley. He says that Mr. Greeley

openly advocated Secession, while admitting its illegal

ity, until he found that the subscription-list of THE

TRIBUNE was falling off, when he suddenly changed and advocated an "exterminating and merciless prosecu-tion of the war." Mr. Haie thinks Mr. Greeley is "in

ondition that the missing letters be returned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 .- Before the Grand Jury

was an infidel, an atheist, an exile, and a Dutchman.

THE LIBERAL STRENGTH THOUGHT

BERN, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

## Von. XXXII ..... No. 9,812.

## CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERAL PROSPECTS IN OHIO A KNOWN STRENGTH OF 12,200 LIBERAL RE-PUBLICANS-THE GRANT MANAGERS AROUS-ING TO THE WORK-CONFIDENT HOPES OF

THE LIBERALS. 18Y TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! COLUMBUS, Sept. 13,-Maine wasn't by all means such a satisfaction to the Grant people as they ould have people believe. Before the result in that and either from supreme confidence or utter hope lessness not very great efforts were put orth to turn the scale. Now, however, there is a change. There are movements and rumers of movements, and sending in furious haste for the counselors of the party. Whether it is to be ascribed to the result of the wise xcellent spirit with the Democrats, or the reflex admitted on every hand that Reform to-day stronger than since the Cinennatii Convention. This is not a varue generality. Facts of the most incontrovertible kind come up to support it. ranscript from local records of the strength of the Hton County presents a solid mass of 3,500 Republicans Dermont, 400; total, 1,400; in the VIth (Toledo) District, 9; Williams, 200; Wood, 200; total, 1.500; Xth District. cueca County, 200; Sandusky, 150; Hancock, 100; Erie, 350; Huron, 1,500; total, 2,300; XIIth (Columbus) Distriet, Franklin County, 600 ; Coshocton and Licking, 300

tained facis. Some of the best informed politicians in the State figure out \$,000 majority in Hamilton County of the Republican party. Counting on these figures and recalling the Grant majority as 40,000 in 1800, and you have the exact basis of the Liberal hope and trust canvass here, and the people are coming squarely for ward to the contest as they never did before. Although there is no other ground than the results of steady of success, and all who sympathize with Reform and anneys the adversary exceedingly since they had settled themselves into glorification over what they call

Muskingam, 300; total, 1,200; XXth (Cleveland) District,

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT OF LIBERALISM. EX-PRESIDENT MAHAN OF OHIO DISCUSSES THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST FROM A CHRISTIAN AND MORAL POINT OF VIEW.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TREBUNE! Сикадо, Sept. 13.—Ex-President Mahan of Oberin College has addressed a letter on the pending campaign and its aspects to the editor of The Advanceand other religious papers, which they refuse to publish The main portion of it is given herewith ; To the Editor of The Advance, and other conductors of

the religious press.

BRETHREN: To yourselves and many of your readers it may seem strange that myself and so many others Liberty, afterward the Free Soil, and finally the Republican party, have left the party last named and joined Were it compatible with the princi ples on which your press is conducted to insert nominally political articles, I should not resort secular press to express to have adopted, nor do I now intend to refer but to ons as involve the essential principles of mor spirit, principles, and avowed policy of the sults—to subvert the morality of the nation; to un-christianize the Church of Christ; to sectionalize permaneptly this nation; ito generate an undying and relent eas war of races, and to "savageize" the spirit of the divided sections and races toward each other.

We have then arrived at a most eventral period in the history of our national existence. All wise national measures, we affirm, will and must take from this unity of conviction, sentiment, and purpose; all wise legisl tion will have for its fixed aim the development of this of conviction, sentiment, and purpose into th higher sentiment of universal good-will and national brotherhood. If this end shall be accomplished, we shall never again be a divided people. If, on the other hand, at this good hour, old hatred, prejudice, and sectional division, generated by the strife of blood and a fifty years' conflict of hostile thought, shall be once more revived and intensified, when can we rationally hope to become a united people! The party whose spirit and policy tend to induce this higher unity of hearts and hands is most manifestly the party of the day and the hour. The party, on the other hand, whose spirit of policy tends to prevent the consummation of this higher unity and to induce in its place the opposite spirit and sentiment, stands revealed as net only the party of the dead past and net of the living present, but as in deadly antagonism to the most vital

MORAL AND CHRISTIAN REASONS FOR SUPPORTING MR

My object is to present this subject from the moral and

Christian point of view. The day and the hour have come when the church and the nation are to become godlike or savage in spirit and action. Because the party of the people is moving on the line of a policy really godlike and Christian, I go with this party; because Mr. Greeley, as a candidate for the Presidency, represents this policy I go for him. On the other hand, there is nothing really and trully god like or moral or Christian in the policy of the Grant Republican party. The people of the subjected States, I repeat, are before us unitedly loyal and submissive to the national authorities, and unitedly acquiescent in all the issues settled by the war and which formerly divided us, and with the hand of fraternty, equality, and brotherhood extended toward us over the bloody chasm. "We protest against grasping the hand the extended to us" is the united response of the rulers, leaders, and rank and file of this party. What is the tendency of such a spirit and policy I Nothing clae, I reply, but to unchristainize the church and to savageize the nation. I have ever, for example, highly esteemed the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Grant Republican ticket. I have read with the deepest satisfaction of his consistent Christian deportment in Washington; but when I read in his electioneering speeches reterences, not to the demands of the prosent state of united sentiment, convictions, and purposes in regard to all issues settled by the war and to the policy of amnesty, peace, good-will and fraternity demanded by this national unity of sentiment, but to remembrances of our fathers and brothers and sons slaughtered on the bloody fields of the South, of Andersonville and Libby Prisons-remembrances and sons slaughtered on the bloody fields of the South, of Andersonville and Libby Prisons-remembrances of the would thus address him before the nation: "Mr. Wilson: All such appeals, all attempts to revive the spirit of hate and revenge for remembered wrongs, and all protests against 'clasping hands across the bloody chasm made by the war' tend but to unchristianize yourself, to banish from the church what of Christ and of God remains in it, and to demoratize and heathenize the heart of the mation." If the spirit of this Grant Republican policy shall prevail and become persuasive through the mation have induced me to a change of determinations which have induced me to a change of determination as to individuals; between those as representing distinct and opposite policies; between Mr. Greeley as representing the angel of amnesty, peace, and national brotherhood, and Gen. Grant as representing the spirit of venge unitedly acquiescent in all the issues settled by the war

IMMORAL INFLUENCE OF THE GRANT PARTY. Permit me now to call special attention to the moral and religious bearings of another aspect of the Grant Republican policy in conducting this political campaign. We are all aware of the fact that whenever a fundamentally false moral principle is introduced into any one sphere of thought and action, the political for example, and receives [Chaistian and public sanction, there the result is a displacement of morality itself from Christian and public regard. In the light of christian and public regard. In the light of this self-evident principle, let us contemplate a single case. In former political agitations, some 10, 20, and 30 years ago, Mr. Greeley said some hard things of the Democratic party. These utterances were then regarded and approved by the Whig and Republican parties as true and demanded by the circumstances then existing; these same utterances are to-day unanimously approved as having been at the time true and proper, and thus

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872. SOUTHERN POLITICS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION AT BALTIMORE-AN IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE ADDRESSED BY EX-GOV. SWANN, JUDGE MOORE, CON-GRESSMAN RITCHIE, AND OTHERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, Sept. 13 .- Perhaps never before in the history of Baltimore has its Democracy gathered in greater numbers than to-night in Monument-square The place is historic ground in Baltimore. Here, for generations, have its people held their great political meetings; here have the famed Democratic orators of the past held forth. But never, in all the memorable gatherings of the past has there been a deeper heartfelt interest than that exhibited to-night. The rapt attention paid by the assembled thousands be-tokened the consciousness of the listeners of the momentous issues to be decided for the weal or wee of the country in November. Ex-Gov. Swann presided at the meeting. In an elaborate review of the course and policy of the Grant Administration, he showed up scathing terms its shortcomings, its even though, like Napoleon, it wreck the liberties of the people of his country. He expressed his sincere belief in the honesty of Horace Greeley, and his confidence that under his rule the affairs of the country will be administered in the interests of the whole people, and not for the sole benefit of a military ring.

Judge Moore of Kentucky said the cause which all good men had now at heart, was not the cause of Horace Greeley or of Gen. Grant, but the cause of a distracted destruction. He had never been anything but a Democrat, but he scouted as unworthy of the notice of an intelligent man the attempt of this Administration to hide its own dammable corruption in conducting this canvass on old dead issues. Like Chales O'Conor, he believed in the transcendent ability of Horace Greeley. He also reason why an honest Democrat should not vote for Horace Greeley to save the country from going to ruin Horace Greek, which is the state of the control of Grant to be, which is the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same. "Equal rights to none, and the mest unrestricted privilege to my Ring to steal as much as it pleases," One of this little rings, the Board of Public Works of Washington, had stolen \$4,000,000 from the people of that city ton, had stolen \$4,000,000 from the people of that city and the sangular of said regiment. Said Isaac was their streets impassable. He commented in a long of the church of Jens Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Jens Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of the Church of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of Carlo Christ of Latter Pay Same time the All Christ of Latter Pay Same time the Blashop of Latter Pay S Judge Moore concluded in a stirring description of the prosperity and happiness which will come to the country under the benign rule of Greeley. "What care I," said he, "that Greeley and I once differed ! This night, with all my heart, I clasp hands with him across the bloody chasm." [Enthuiastic cheering, re-

The Hon, John Ritchie, member of Congress from Maryland, eloquently proclaimed that the present was no time for sentimental abstractions; now is the hour of the country's peril. No honest Democrat, no patriot, should hesitate what to do. Horace Greeley stands upon a platform of live issues. The Grant party does not want the Democracy to support him, but the plain duty of the Democracy is to do exactly what the Grant party does not want it to do. [Great applause.] He besought no Democrat to waste his ammunition in this fight, but to choose as practical men between Greeley and Brown as against Grant, Butler & Company. Dr. Hill of Virginia, an ex-Confederate, made a few

remarks, breathing the spirit of reconciliation and peace. He promised Greeley 20,000 majority in Virginia. Other speakers followed, and the meeting was kept up till midnight. The enthusiasm manifested whenever the name of Greeley was mentioned shows that Maryland can be depended on for an old-fashioned majority in the interest of peace and reconciliation.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!

THE LIBERALS DETERMINED ON A LARGE MA-JORITY-PROBABLE SUCCESS OF ALL THEIR CONGRESS CANDIDATES-THE FRAUDULENT

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—The political canvass in Georgia began early in the presentmenth, directly after the Democratic State Convention, on the part of the Liberal-Democratic party, while tolling has yet been done by the Administrationists save to nominate a candidate for Governor and an Electoral ticket. Gov. James M. Smith, the present honest and fearless Governor, renominated by the Democrats, has discovered during his administration much of the rascality of his predecessor, Gov. Bullock, and has instituted substantial reform. A full Electoral ticke, composed of the men in the State has also been placed in the field, and several large meetings have been held, when most effective speeches were tellvered. Perhaps the most influential and telling speeches are by Gen. J. B. Gordon, who was confidently classed as opposed to the fiberal movement. Half a dozen of the "Straight" deleases to the Louisville Convention came out publicly declining the ap-pointment, and expressing their deermination to vote for Greeley and Brown. Among thee I now recall Col. A. H. Chappell of Muscogee County, Judge J. J. Floyd of Newton County, J. C. Eve of FloydCounty, and Col. John B. Walker of Madison. The causass will be most vigorously pushed in Georgia by the Liberals, and before next November the whole State will be a vast mass meeting. The Administration party tominated Judge Dawson A. Walker of Whitfield County, one of Grant's Civil Service Reform Commissioners, for Governor, Mr. Walker is a strong man for his party-probably the strongest in the State-but his party is fast dwindling. The white members of it, with the exception of Federal office-holders, have joined the Liberal movement, and it is not probable that more than one-haf of the colored members will persist in being bandedin opposition to their best interests. Gov. Joseph E Brown, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court during Billock's adminis tration, leads the Republican element of the Liberal movement, with such men as United States Senator Joshua Hill, ex-Provisional Governor James Johnson, the Hon. Thomas P. Saffold, Col E. Huibert, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, R. L. Whorter, and State Senators Judge Newhorter, Griffin, Jordan and Bruton being of the Legislature of 1870, and of the Legislature just adjourned. All of these were very influential in securing the 30,000 white votes which were cast for Bullock in 1868, and which, inder the above leadership, will doubtless be cast for the Liberal candidates next November. Gov. Jos. E. Brawn is said to be

good for 20,000 votes himself. Great care will be taken to nominat, from the best men in the State, strong Greeley and Irown Congress candidates, and it is not a hazardous ting to say that the whole nine Liberal candidates have is good chances for election by handsome majorities as they could de Gen. Du Bose is a prominent canddate for reflection in the VIIIth District, under the new apportionment, formerly the Vth. Gen. Young is tiso a candidate for reelection in the VIIth District, but tol. Johnson of Whitfield County will give him a hard race for the nomination. He is also opposed by the Hon. Dunlap Scott of Floyd County. The Hon. W. P. Price of Lumpkin County. now representing the VIth District, will probably be re-nominated in the IXth District, under the new appor tionment. The Hon. Thos. J. Speer, Republican member from the HIId District, recently deceased, will probably be succeeded, to fill the vacancy in the present Congress, by State Senator T. J. Simmons, Chairmat of the recen Bond Committee. In the Capital District, now the VIIth, after this Congress the Vth, there are several candidates for the nomination. Prominent among them are State Senator A. D. Nunnally of Griffin, State Senator M. A. Candler of De Kalb County, Co. I. W. Avery, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, Col. E. Hoge and Co.

L. J. Gienn, both also of Atlanta. THE FRAUDULENT BONDS. tion of the war." Mr. Hale thinks Mr. Greeley is "in principle a Secessionist to-day," and that "his Secession faith is the basis of his whole character." He thinks, if elected, Mr. Greeley would attempt to pay the Rebel debt, pensions, and compensation for slaves, and would render it necessary to "recall Grant and the army to put down another insurrection." In reference to Sentor Summen Mr. Hale denies that he was one of the earliest anti-Slavery champions, but confesses that he was afterward among the most earnest and faithful of the friends of freedom. "I can readily understand," he says, "that Mr. Summer might be betrayed by his wounded vanity and imperious temper into a temporary misjudgment. But that he could, under the influence of personal irritations, he so blind or so dishonest as to deliberately and persistently counsel the colored men of the nation to use their newly acquired right of suffrage to reinstate their life-long chemies and oppressors in the control of these latter days." The millions of currency bonds and indersed railroad bonds illegally issued were almost unanimously declared fraudulent by the Legislature just adjourned, and the Treasurer prohibited from recognizing them. In the case of the C. and V. W. Raifroad, two entire sets of case of the C. and V. W. Raifroad, two entire sets of bonds were issued and negotiated. In the case of the Brunswick and Albany Raifroad, bonds were issued for many more miles than were built. In the case of the Bainbridge and Cuthbert Raifroad, \$600,000 of bonds were issued, and not a yard of the iron was laid. Gold bonds were issued, and with them temporary currency bonds were taken up and resold without a shadow of authority. In this way it was sought by the Bullock management to defraud the State of \$2,000,000 in currency bonds and \$4,45,000 in Indorsed raifroad bonds by violating their oaths to support the Constitution. Gov. Smith's Administration and the Legislature of 1871-2 had no recourse under their oaths but to prohibit the payment of interest and principal of these bonds. Where they could

find a place in the Constitution or enactments to justify the recognition of any of Bullock's bonds, they so rec-ognized them and hold them in full force. In this way the \$2.000,000 of quarterly gold bonds issued by Bullock and, in a great measure, squandered, were recognized, excepting \$100,000 traced us illegally in the hands of Henry Clews.

Great surprise and indignation are manifested by th Great surprise and indignation are manifested by the people here at the false statements in ex-Goy. Bullock's late letter to The New-York Times. Of course the letter has no effect but this in Georgin; but in other States, and especially the Northern States, it is teared that the smooth, able, confident, and apparent ingenuous maner in which his wandering ex-excellency makes statements so slanderous to this people may mislead and deceive his readers, who have no opportunity of seeing or knowing of the sworn testimony of numerical of winnesses conversant with the facts of his manadministration and wholesale robbery of this already impoverished State.

MORMON MURDERERS.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE - AN EX-

BISHOP'S CONFESSION. SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13 .- The subjoined affidavit in full, by one of the least guilty among the partic tpaters in the affair, shows conclusively that the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre was the act of the Mormon authorities. It will be remembered that a large company down of the rights of the people, its persistent of emigrants on their way to California are known to efforts to keep alive sectional animosity, and the deternance been all killed, with the exception of the young children. When their massacre was discovered the Mermons set affoat the story that they had perished by the hands of the Indians, but from time to time circum the hands of the Indians, but from time to time circumstantial evidence has appeared indicating that they were murdered in cold blood by the Mormons in revenge for previous outrages upon the latter perpetrated in Illinois and Missouri. A competent witness now says under oath that the Mormon militia attacked the emigrants, and, after a fight of several days without result, sent a flag of truce offering them protection if they would lay down their arms. The terms being compiled with, the entire party was butchered by their captors. The affidavit is as follows:

State of Necoda, County of Lincols, st.: Personally appeared before

occurred, and some or the firing of the first voiley I discharged any senses. At the time of the firing of the first voiley I discharged any senses, at the time of the first voiley several subsequent voileys were first. After the first fire was delivered I at once set about saving the children. I commenced to gather up the children before the dring had ceased, I have made the foregoing statement before the above entitled Court for the trason that I believe that I would be assessinated should I attempt to make the same before any court in the Territory of Utals. After said Lee returned from Sait Lake City, as aforesaid, and Lee told me tind he had reported fully to the President (neaming the Commanger-in-Chiler) the fight at Meantain Mesdows, and the sitting of said emigrants. Brights and Young was at that time the Commander-in-Chiler of the milital of the Territory of Utals. And further deponent saith not.

By the Territory of Utals. And further deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, A. D., 1871.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, A. D., 1871.

The authenticity of this affidavit is fully certified to Chief-Justice McKean and Associate Justice Strickla of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

NOT SATISFIED WITH POLITICO-COM-MERCIAL RELIGION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: For more than a quarter of a century

I have regularly perused THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. During nearly half that period I have each week read up The New-York Independent. I study the newspapers to get information and ideas, facts and arguments. are my dictionary of current history, therefore I want them to possess ability and integrity. THE TRIBUNE meets this want fully, and I have its life-work from 1844 before me as evidence.

The Independent is able but not honest, and I have

ample evidence on this head also, while the present canruss has clearly developed the fact to the world. There was a period since the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency wherein The Independent expressed honest opinions of his acts and Administration, calling loudly for reforms and improvements. Since Mr. Bowen's visit to Washington and the White House nothing but the most to wannington and the white House nothing but the most fulsome laudations of Gen. Grant and his Cabinet, together with virulent abuse of political opponents, find place therein. "A great religious paper" ought to be unpurchasably honest. The Independent has lost that character, and Mr. Bowen is the medium of its lapse from virtue. To-day it stands as one of the most unscrupious partisan sheets in this country.

Elgis, Ill., Sept. 9, 1872.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S RETIREMENT FROM THE STAGE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13 .- Various statements having been published in regard to the condition of the having been published in regard to the contactor of the eyesight of Jefferson, the comedian, and the canceling of his engagements in New-England, that gentieman, in a note this morning, says: "Piease mention that my eyes are completely cured, but I deem it prudent to retire from the stage till next season."

. The Baltimore Evening Journal was sold at an enterday, for \$2,250. tion, performs, he \$2,200.

A solemn ceremony in honor of the late President Jasses took place at San Francisco Thursday night.

dent Jaures took place at San Francisco Thursday night.

... The efforts of Pennsylvania producers to decrease the producton of oil will, it is reported, prove a failure, the interest in the exterprise having generally field out.

... The Norwegian bark Byfoget Christianson from Pernambuco for the Baitte has arrived at Stavanger, Norway, disabled nearly aid her crew baying died on the voyage. The came of the mortality is not explained in the brief dispatch which announces her arrival.

... The serious agitation in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce incident to the trial of E. L. & S. S. Johnsen, charged with numericalitie conduct, was terminated yesterilar by the Chamber declaring in favor of the aspectation of the firm from mem-

bership.

A recent order of the War Department provides that the outfit of any surreving or exploring expedition authorized by Congress, must be paid for out of the Congress appropriation, and that an property of the War Department can be used by the expedition without the express assention of the Secretary of War.

Charles Willoughby, a convict in the State Lunstic Asylum at Ashum, N. Y., committed suicide, resterday, by hanging himself with a rope made from sheets of his bed. He was convicted of highway robbers in New York about a year since, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for 20 years. He was transferred to Aubum in Jelviast. He told some of his fellow convicts that he sheald will himself seed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ARBITRATORS AT BERN AND INTERLAKEN-THE SESSION OF THE BOARD TO-DAY NOT TO BE PUBLIC.

Yesterday, shortly after the reception of the entlemen connected with the Geneva Tribunal by the President and members of the Federal Council, the entire party, accompanied by several members of the Diplomatic Corps in Bern, including Gen. von Roeder, the German Minister, took a railway train for the town of Thun, where they embarked on a steamboat and crossed the lake of that name to the village of Interlaken. After viewing the objects of interests at that place, they lunched at the Victoria Hotel, and returned to Bern in the afternoon. The weather during the day was splendid. Bern and Interlaken, as well as inter mediate places through which the party passed, were profusely decorated with flags in honor of the distinguished visitors. The excursionists numbered about

At the dinner in this city, last evening, given by th Swiss Federal Council in honor of the Arbitrators, 60 persons were present. All the English gentlemen con-nected with the court were absent, except Lord Tenter den. The President of the Federal Council made the principal speech of the evening. He expressed the pleasure felt by the Government at the selection of a town in Switzerland for the meeting of the Tribunal Count Sclopis, the President of the Court, replied. He returned thanks on behalf of himself and colleagues for the hospitalities they had received from the Swiss Gov ernment and people.

GENEVA, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

The gentlemen of the Court of Arbitration returned to Geneva to-day. They express themselves highly gratified at their reception in Bern and Interlaken. The ast night, was attended by the President of the Republie, the members of the Federal Council, and the entire the occasion there was a marked tone of satisfaction at the happy conclusion of the work of arbitration and the achievement of a result which the speakers said was only on the two countries more immediately concerned, but on all civilized nations. This feeling was more freely and definitely expressed than at the dinner in Geneva on Saturday night, when uncertainty may have still existed as to the form of the decision and the una nimity of the Court on the main points at issue. It was evident last night that all uncertainty had been dissi-

Contrary to previous announcements, it has been decided not to throw the doors open to the public at the final sitting of the Board to-morrow. With the exception of a few ladies and distingui shed gentlemen who have been invited to be present, none but the Arbitra tors, agents, counsel, and others entitled to admission at the general sessions will be permitted to enter the coun-

THE MIXED COMMISSION-A MEETING AND ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Information has been received from Newport, R. I., saying that the Commission on the British and American Claims met pursuant to the adjournment on Wednesday, and, without transacting any business, adjourned to meet in Washington on the 2d of October. The Commissioners will consult together at Newport privately, but nothing will be put on record. The counsel for neither Government was

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOINT ACTION OF THE EMPERORS IN REGARD TO THE JESUITS-PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION AT

LONDON, Friday, Sept 13, 1872. A special dispatch to The Daily News from Rome says the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, at their conference in Berlin, resolved to advise

the Pope to abandon the Jesuits, and agreed to use their

good offices with the Italian Government for the protection of foreign religious corporations in Italy." The Parliamentary election is in progress to-day at Preston, and is attended with great excitement. As the candidates rode to the polls to-day their supporters de-tached the horses from the carriages and drew'them through the streets. The contest is very close, and both sides claim success. Under the new ballot act the process of voting and of counting the ballots is slow and the result is not yet known. Prof. John Tyndall, the celebrated naturalist, will visit the United States in

FRANCE.

ILLNESS OF HENRI ROCHEFORT. PARIS. Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

M. Henri Rochefort, who has been exiled to feared he cannot recover.

It is reported that the trial of Marshal Bazaine has brought to light facts of great gravity.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL-PIT-TWENTY-FIVE LIVES

LOST. BRUSSELS, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

A coal-pit near Heristal, on the Meuse, was accidentally flooded to-day while the men were at work. The inundation was so sudden that 25 men were drowned in the bottom of the pit.

BRAZIL.

ELECTION RIOTS-A MEETING DISPERSED BY THE POLICE-A TREATY TO BE SIGNED BY GEN.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872. The Rio de Janeiro papers are filled with descriptions of the riotous scenes which occurred during the recent elections for members of Congress. An electoral lice, who charged upon the assemblage with their swords and dispersed it. The President of the meeting and sev-

police in this and other cases is severely condemned by the press and caused great indignation in the city.

Gen. Mitre, the Argentine envoy, was preparing the basis for a treaty for the settlement of all difficulties be tween Brazil and the Confederation.

eral other citizens were wounded. The conduct of the

CHINA. SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FRENCH LOAN-EARTH-QUAKE-CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11, via San, Francisco Sept. 13.—Shanghai has subscribed 6,000,000 france to the French loan. The rinderpest still prevails among the native cattle. The King of Cambodia is visiting Canton. An earthquake was felt at Ching Kiang a few days ago. A case of kidnapping a Chinese Chief occurred at Tien-Tsin on the American steamer occurred at Tien-Tain on the American steamer shansi. The culprit, a Tien-Tain man, was delivered to the American Consul, and by him to the Chinese authorities, who at once beheaded him. The French Minister has arrived at Peking. Heavy rains are prevailing in the North. Thirty Chinese pupils sail by the steamer Great Republic to the United States to be educated. The cotton and rice crops promise to be good.

DBJECT OF THE STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS-CANE CROP.

HAVANA, Sept. 12 .- In a communication to the Diario the Government clerks indignantly deny that the union they have formed for the improvement of their condition relates to politics, or is intended to disturb the peace. On the contrary, they among a change in loyalty to Spain, but persist in demanding a change in the present system of labor. The cane crop throughout the island promises an abundant yield. The iron-clad the island promises are abundant yield. The iron-clad Arapiles and the frigate Isabel have arrived at Guan-Arapiles and the frigate Isabel have arrived at taname, from which place they will proceed to York, where the Arapiles will be repaired. The wof Balta, the late President of Peru, who was sunated, sailed from Aspinwall on the steamer (Queen, for New-York, on the 8th inst.

A BOILER EXPLOSION AT CINCINNATI.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND NINE INJURED. CINCINNATI, Sept. 13 .- At 10 o'clock this norning a new boiler in the foundery of Robert Jones, at Pearl and Ludlow-sts., while being tested exploded with great force, blowing off the roof of the building, carrying pieces of the boiler several squares, instantly killing three persons and injuring nine others. The killed are Robert Jones, proprietor of the foundery, and Evans H Lloyd and Joseph Ubershlag, workmen. Ubershlag's body was fearfully mangled, the hips being crushed and bowels forced out. Lloyd was blown into a stable ad-

joining, and his body was torn in pieces. He leaves a wife and child. Henry Young is badly injured. One piece of the roof ascended in the air, and coming down crushed through the brick wall of a neighboring house. A piece of the boiler found a stoppin place in the second story of a frame structure a square distinct. There was only sixty pounds of steam on wifer the explosion took place.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE METIS INVESTIGATION-INTERESTING TES-

TIMONY. PROVIDENCE, Sept. 13.-In the Metis disaster evestigation to-day, Daniel N. McLean, the steward, testified that he saw that all the state-rooms were un locked and the passengers got out; there were a good many lady passengers on board; he assisted many of them to adjust life-preservers; there were printed

collision occurred; afterward was relieved and retired

to my berth in the forecastle below the main deck; after

I got into my berth the second mate came down, held a

otices in every room directing passengers when

life-preservers; witness weighs 267 pounds; he was saved on a cork mattress. William M. Petrick, fireman, was on duty when the

coming in; soon afterward all the deck hands were called to come and help trim ship; when the sailors the next thing the water was coming in the dead-lights on the port side, about a foot above my berth, which was an upper berth; I tried to stop the water so that I could

were 16 deek passengers; when the ship began to settle he took them all att and upon the saloon deek.

Bridget O'Brien testified that she was in the ladies' cabin, and heard no warning given in that cabin.

Capt. David Ritchie of the revenue cutter Moccasm said he was in Stonington harbor on the 30th ult., at 3:20 a. m.; a boat came alongside from the steamship Narragansett with the first officer of the Narragansett on board; he informed me that a boat from the steamship Metis had come to him and reported that they had left her disabled and helpless, with 150 passengers on board, of whose fate they knew nothing at all; immediately ordered steam; at 10:15 sot under way; at 10:45 a. m. stopped the engines off Watch Hill, having found a boat lying outside of the surf loaded to the gunwale with people; got the people into the steamer; I then stood for the wrecked floating stuff; continued there until 3:45 p. m., having picked up 17 dead bodies, and seeing no more I started for Stonington where I arrived at 5 p. m. with 42 living, and 17 dead; those that were dead all had life-preservers on; the position of those I saw was head and feet down and back well up; the preservers were in most instances put on very well and in proper places; I don't know why I did not get notice sooner; the smack that had the party belonging to the ship on board passed us near enough to throw a buscuit on board before we went to breakfast without saying anything to me; I did not get notice until 9:20 a. m.; an hour and twenty minutes were thus lost.

Lieut Irish of the revenue cutter Moccasin testified that he first saw the smack that had the steamer's people on board not far from 7 o'clock; the storm was moderating to me; I did not get notice on m; and hour and twenty minutes were thus lost.

Lieut Irish of the revenue cutter Moccasin testified that he first saw the smack that had the steamer's people on board not far from 7 o'clock; the storm was moderating to me; I did not get notice until 9:20 a. m.; an hour before she passed us about

cutter.

Capt. Jedediah Williams testified: I was formerly Superintendent of the Providence and New-York Steamship Line; it was a part of my duty to superintend the repairs of these boats; we altered the Metis by putting new state-rooms and saloons on the upper deck; the Metis had three water-tights on the bulkheads when she as half, the former of the stem. new state-rooms and saloons on the upper deck; the Metis had three water-tights on the bulkheads when she was built; the forward one was 25 feet abaft the stem of the forecastie bulkhead; the next was about 46 feet abaft the stem abaft the first, and the third one about 40 feet abaft the scond, directly abaft the engine; the two last named bulkheads inclosed the engine and boiler; the port one was cut through for engineers and oliers to pass through, and was left open, so that it was the same as no bulkhead; I also had occasion to cut an opening in the middle bulkhead; it was done for the purpose of putting in keelsons when we put in new boilers; I think it was two years ago last February; the holes cut in that bulkhead were fifteen or sixteen inches by two or two and half feet. We also cut holes higher up, above the lower or reight deck; these holes were cut at the same tame with the others; I should think they were two feet by two and a half or three feet; they were cut to shift the coal forward, from the coal bunkers into the freight hold; these holes were stopped by extra stanchions being put on the outside and bolted to the original stanchions, and then planks put on outside. My impression is that the bulkhead originally was two thicknesses of a two-inch plank; he plank put in these openings was two thicknesses of matched stuff; I superintended the job of closing these holes myself; when I left that work I considered it as strong as the original bulkhead; the holes on top of the keelsons were stopped in a similar manner; I never had occasion to make openings in the forward bulkheads, and never heard of any being made. THE METIS WELL EQUIPPED WITH LIFE-SAVING

THE METIS WELL EQUIPPED WITH LIFE-SAVING

APPARATUS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I have noticed in many of the papers charges to the effect that the Metis was not properly equipped with life-saving apparatus. I beg leave to say as a simple matter of justice that Capt. Hull ordered from me early in the Spring large quantities of life-pre from me early in the Spring large quantities of life-preservers, drags, life-rafts, &c., for the Providence and
New-York line of steamers, of which the Metis formed a
part. He was absolutely among the first to equip his
steamers under the new law, and at a time when it was
supposed that the law would be repealed in a few days.
Most of the other lines did not comply with the law until
after Congress adjourned in July. Many steamers now
are not half as well equipped as was this line. I propose shortly to give a list of them, so that the public may
know the risk they assume. However, I think it is certainly due to Capt. Hull and his line that I make this
statement at this time.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1872.

THE RARK ELIZA MARIA SUNK BY A COLLISION.

THE BARK ELIZA MARIA SUNK BY A COLLISION. NORFOLK, Sept. 13 .- Capt. Pallot, his wife. and the crew of the bark Eliza Maria arrived here this morning, the vessel, which was at anchor in Hampton Roads, having been run into by the propeller J. W. Ever-Roads, having occur into by the propener's "street wan, Capt. Morgan, of the Norfolk and Philadelphia line. The propeller struck the bark forward of midships on the port side, sinking her immediately in,12 fathoms of water. The Eliza Maria was from Santos with a cargo of coffee consigned to a New-York house. The cargo and vessel are believed to be a total loss. The Everman's bow was stove in about three feet above the water line and her foretopmast carried away.

WRECK OF THE INDIAMAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 .- The ship India-

man, from Melbourne, Australia, in ballast for Callao. went ashore on Easter Islands, and is a total loss. The erew were saved, and the vessel was insured,

....John Riddle, who is accused of the murder of Michael Callahan at Chicago, last Sunday, was captured in Milyanke

The People's Bank of Syracuse has stopped payment in consequence of a three days' run, during which it paid out over \$600,000. ....The train from Newburyport for Boston ran over a little girl at Georgetown Crossing, pesterday, severing her head from the body

....The burning of Lincoln & Co.'s oil works and is other buildings, at East Cambridge, Mass., Thursday night, coased a loss of about \$100,000. ... Earthquakes, accompanied by underground

but no damage has yet been done.

Two boys, belonging to a Mrs. Smith, one 13 and the other II were abdocted at Albane. Thursday, while going to school, by an uncle residing in Canada, as it is supposed.

Kempf's brewery nt Dubuque, Iowa, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$21,000. The Star Wayon Company's shops at Ceder Palls, Iowa, were also burned yesterday. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance.

issurance.

Suits have been entered in the United States
District Ceart at Boston agailst White, Browne & Co., importers of
English dry goods, deing business at Franklin and Hawley-sta, for defrauding the Government of Custom-bouse duties to the amount of \$100,
66 The alleged fraude extend from August, 1967, to Rovember, 1804.

## Brown meeting was circulated in Baldwarde, N. ; and in one day's time received the signatures of over 100 persons. The Republican majority in that town has heretofore been about 265, but is now considerably reduced, as not less than 10 per cent of the Republicans have committed themselves to the Liberal ticket. The Cincinnati Volksblatt, a journal of indeendent politics, printed in the German language, says: Horace Greeley has frequently been reproached with being no statesman; but justice compels us to admit hat, immediately after the termination of the war, through the phrase. Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty, he expressed the only statesmanlike idea which appeared in regard to the reconstruction problem? The following State Executive Committee has been appointed by the Liberal Republicans of New-Jersey : J. H. Gerry, Essex County, Chairman ; Wm. L. Flage, Union County, Secretary: F. B. Pye, Mercer County, Treasurer; Caleb W. Swayze, Warren County, and Jacob W. Starr, Camden County. All communications intended for the Committee should be directed to I. H. Gerry, 39 Nassan st., New-York City,